

Kentucky Gazette.

NUMB. III.]

Quicquid agunt homines—nosri farrago libelli. Juv. Sat. 8. v. 85.

[VOL. VIII]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1794.

LEXINGTON; Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, at his Office on Croft Street; where Subscriptions, (at Fifteen Shillings per Annum) Advertisements &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in its different branches done with care and expedition.

FOR SALE, a valuable tract of LAND in Scott county, forks of Elkhorn, about eight miles and a half from Frankfort, and also the same distance from Georgetown, on the big road leading from the one town to the other, containing two hundred and twenty acres, about fifty cleared, and under good fencing, with some meadow, a good peach orchard, and a tolerable good dwelling house, together with several other valuable improvements, which may be seen by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH FENWICK.

September 20.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly for the State of Kentucky, by Rachel Downing administratrix of William Downing deceased, for the purpose of having part of the land whereof the said William Downing died possessed, sold for the purpose of discharging the debts due by the said William in his life time.

RACHEL DOWNING,

Administratrix of

William Downing deceased.

Mercer county, Sep. 28, 1794.

I **AKEN** up by the subscriber, in Lincoln county, a bay Mare, eleven or twelve years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, with a star in her forehead, one hind foot and one fore foot white, has a fore back, and a number of saddle spots, shod all round, appears to be branded with the letter I on the near shoulder, appraised to \$1.

Thomas Ball.

April 15th 1794.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near Coburn's mill on Salt river, a black county, a straw-colored run Mare, fourteen hands high, paces and tows, there appears to be a brand on the near shoulder in the shape of a heart, fourteen or fifteen years old, appraised to 75.

Abraham Brewer.

June 11, 1794.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Mercer county on cane run, a bay Mare four years old, about five feet eight or nine inches, branded on the near buttock M, appraised to \$1. 50.

Thomas Graham.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Fayette county, a black Horse, thirteen or fourteen years old and about fourteen hands high, branded on the near buttock BW, puffed and appraised to \$1.

Walker Aills.

December 9, 1793.

A LARGE COMPANY

will meet at the Crab Orchard the 14th of October in order to start on the 15th morning through the Wilderness. It is known there will be seven or eight men well armed.

Mr. BRADFORD:

I OBSERVE in several of your late papers, that a family dispute is likely to take place between my brethren Reuben and Gad.—Of all disputes or quarrels, that of family broils are the worst; I will take the liberty through the channel of your press to remind them that a little spark kindles a great fire.—How often have nations and kingdoms been deluged in blood with the horrors of a civil war; followed with famine and rapine, and families brought to the very verge of ruin, and, generally speaking, the first cause of all these cruel scenes of distress and carnage, took their rise from very small beginnings. I would advise my brethren to consider we are not living in the land of Canaan; where there were none but true Israelites, but that we are sojourners among the Hittites, the Amorites, the Canaanites and the Perizzites; The Hivites, the Jebusites, the Ishmaelites, the Midianites, the Demeritites and the Jaxicifices.—All these have their eyes on us, and with for our downfall.—But I am happy that a Moses has arisen in our land, for our deliverance. If he has got the rod, by smiting the rock he can cause the water to flow; he will be useful to us.—He has begun his arduous task, and by his inspired writings has already confounded the Demeritites. But let us not be led by him out of Kentucky, before we see more of his signs and wonders, lest we be lost in the wilderness forty years. I would advise you my brethren to quit politics, and attend to your farms, your flocks and herds with diligence; lest you be obliged to come to me with your families, your wives and little ones, to buy corn.

JOSEPH.

September 15, 1794.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

WE presume you have lately read the two first books of Moses, containing observations on a former address, published by order of this society. In that address, (which this writer so much ridicules) we used few arguments against our present Constitution; and we are led to observe that our antagonist has produced none in its favor. We were then (and yet remain) fully in the opinion, that a large majority of the people in this State are duly sensible, that although some parts of our Constitution are very good; yet there are other parts which are very exceptional, and which might be altered or amended in such a manner, as would be conducive to the public utility and happiness. The chief thing we then considered necessary was to induce the people individually to make a public declaration of their will and desire. For which purpose we recommend

ed to our fellow-citizens, the mode which we adopted and which we did effectually pursue in this country.

As it would be foreign from the main subject, and of little use to the public, for us particularly to answer a writer, who appears to have intended nothing better than to dart from the dusky shade of secrecy a train of acrimonious invectives; we therefore keep our eyes steadily fixed on the object for which we set out; we will not be diverted from our course by the chattering of the Magpie, nor retarded by the sibilings of the Serpent. However we will occasionally endeavor to answer some things in which we appear to be charged with falshood or insincerity.

Suffer us then, Fellow-Citizens, to invite your attention to a few plain remarks on our Constitution.

Art. I. Sec. 1. provides that the powers of Government shall be divided into three distinct departments, each of them to be committed to a separate body of Magistracy, viz. 1. one which are legislative to one, those which are executive to another, and those which are judiciary to another. Notwithstanding this, we find they are blended together in the most important parts, and exercised by the same set of men. For instance: Can a set of men be pointed out, whose judiciary powers are more extensive than that of Justices of the Peace, and Quarter Session Judges? and yet they are often our Legislators.

Those officers are dependent on those who appoint them, and not on the people. And being eligible to a seat in the house of Representatives. That house is dependent on the Senate, in proportion to the number of Magistrates, Lawyers &c. therein. Thus the security of the people's rights; by an adequate representation is subverted.

What greater grievance does the patriotic party in England complain of, than that their parliament is filled with place-men, and pensioners, creatures of and dependents on the king and his ministry; our assembly is, or may be filled with creatures of, and dependents on the Governor and Senate. And while we with those patriots succeed in their arduous struggles against tyranny and oppression, shall we countenance the very same species of tyranny at home.

Again, Art. II. Sec. 1. The supreme executive power of this Commonwealth, shall be vested in a Governor. And can an individual be pointed out in this State, whose legislative power is equal to the Governor? Moses may tell you the Governor can make no laws. But he can recommend measures to the consideration of the Legislature; and can nullify any bill, order or resolution, unless two thirds of both houses agree; and in this case certainly his power is equal to one third of the whole legislative body. Moses may tell

you again: The Governor seldom if ever exercises this power. This is perhaps owing to the prudence of the Governor, but is nothing in favor of the Constitution; and good administration may render it more dangerous, as by custom we may become more attached to our form of government, and find it more difficult to obtain an alteration.

Our Constitution provides that the General Assembly of this State shall consist of a Senate and house of Representatives. The Representatives to be chosen annually by the people. The Senate to be chosen by electors for the term of four years: And in case a vacancy happens in the Senate they are empowered to elect a member or members to fill such vacancy.

We will then ask a few plain questions which we hope the sagacious States will answer.

1. Why must electors be chosen and convened at the public expense to elect the Senate?

2. Is it because those Electors are more intimately acquainted with the men in the respective counties, and have a better opportunity to judge of their qualifications than the people among whom they dwell?

3. Why are Senators to continue four years in office?

4. Is it that their fidelity to the people may be better secured than if they were to return annually and intermix with the common mass of the people standing on equal footing with them?

5. Why must the Senate elect members to fill vacancies in their own body?

6. Is it that these members may be made more sensible of their dependence upon, and obligations to the people, and be led in a greater degree to consult their safety and happiness?

7. Can a way be devised to remove the power farther from the people on the plan of Representation?

We are of the opinion if a true answer was given to those questions we would find that no uncommon outcry which Moses has charged us with. "The liberties of the people are in danger &c." Perhaps Moses may be disposed to ask us a question, viz. Why should any set of men wish to remove the power from the people, or form an aristocratic government, they being no more than a part of the people?

There are a set of men in all communities, who wish to monopolize wealth and power for the aggrandizement of themselves; and in order to illustrate the above question, we will suppose that previous to the formation of our present Constitution, a consultation was held among that class of people; (we leave the public to judge who they were) the result of which consultation was to the following purpose.

Let us in the first place renounce all committees or political so-

cieties as disparate factions and dangerous to mankind. Let us endeavor to have men elected members of Convention, of our own party or whose interest is similar. This being effected, in order to accomplish our design, those of us who are elected, must endeavor by artful means to deprive the common people of the full exercise of liberty. We will form a good sort of Rights, but we will be under the necessity of sily commencing this declarative part of the Constitution, in the practical part thereof. We will declare that all power is inherent in the people, and that all free governments are instituted for their peace, safety and happiness. But we will endeavor to have the Senate and Executive body so constituted as inflexibly to wield this power out of the hands of the people. Let us constitute a Senate not immediately elected by the people, but by electors, to continue four years in office; which Senate although far inferior in number to the house of Representatives shall have equal power in legislation, and superior power in other respects. Such as the disposal of all posts of honor and profit, which shall be vested in them together with the Governor. And in order to complete our design we will give the Senate the power of filling all vacancies which may happen in their own body, but let all this should not fully answer our purpose we will have the legislative and executive power blended together, but yet in order to amuse the people we will declare that the powers of government shall be divided into three distinct departments. And again in order to counteract this imperceptibly, we will retract gradually by adding. Except in the cases herein after expressly permitted; and then we may with apparent consistency permit even the Governor to exercise extensive legislative power. We will also endeavor to have a Constitutional Court established, and vested with original and final jurisdiction in all cases respecting the titles of land. But rather than fail in this point altogether, we will admit a proviso, viz. Until altered by a future assembly.

And if we can by artful means and insinuations obtain a majority of votes on Convention we will have gained our point, and through the channel of aristocratic power and the high Court, we may suspend or keep back land trials almost as long as we please.

And then we will confirm the constitution immediately, and by no means send it out among the people for their approbation, because the very idea of its being sent out for inspection would cause it to undergo a critical examination.

We will endeavor to have every thing expressed in such language as will give it a splendid appearance of liberty, so that few will discover our intention, as the majority of the people know little of the art of government, their attention being chiefly taken up with their private business; they place considerable confidence in us, and will not suspect our intention of converting the constitution into a money-making machine. And should some individuals find fault with the Constitution we can out write them; altho' they may have the advantage as to the subject yet they have not time, learning nor ability equal to ours; the people are not good judges of writings, they will perhaps take flap cutting on a bad cause, for wise reasoning on a good cause, and conclude that they who write most gain the victory.

The society perhaps will be charged with adding groundless suppositions to our former false insinuations, but we apprehend any person who will candidly attend to the state of facts will find our supposition well founded in effect.

We would extend our piece far

beyond our present design were we to attend to particulars, however, we will just observe that it is well known how our citizens are harassed with land disputes, and how exceedingly expensive and tedious is the present mode of trial. The land laws of Virginia require locations to be special, and claims may lie dormant or trials be put off until the greater part of the marked trees may have fallen, or witnesses cannot be procured. And under the present Constitution six Senators appointed by their own body, which is actually the case, may reject the petitions of the people and prevent any thing being done to remedy this evil, so that many may hereafter be dispossessed of valuable improvements after a considerable part of the product of their labor being taken from them by litigious law-suits, lawyer's and court-officer's fees.

(To be continued.)

NETHERLANDS.

ADDRESS
Of the Emperor to the Inhabitants of the Netherlands.

The Emperor and King,

REVEREND Fathers in God, Nobles, dear and liege Vassals, dear and well beloved; by our royal dispatch of the 20th of April last, we announced to you the motives which induced us to have recourse to your zeal, the motives which our Commissioners have since disclosed to you, concern yourselves as much as they concern us. Since that period the mass of the enemy, which has precipitated itself on Belgium, rendering your danger more pressing, it becomes more necessary to employ all the means in your power, and to check the operation of that mass by all the force which it is possible to collect and combine.

Our armies have suffered, and stand in need of a large number of recruits; and although we have seen with as much satisfaction as gratitude, the sacrifices which you have evinced a wish to make in order to excite our subjects to enter into voluntary engagements, we cannot conceal from you that, as this resource has been hitherto unproductive and unavailing, our army will perhaps be no longer in a condition to employ, against an enemy who makes such efforts to invade these provinces, that resistance and those offensive measures which have hitherto preserved them.

It would be superfluous to recall to your recollection that hitherto our Hereditary States have furnished the major part of those who have defended you, and undoubtedly our Belgic provinces, so flourishing, so populous, and so interested in the success of the war, which unhappily may be attended with their annihilation and total ruin, will not be backward in furnishing men to assist in defence of those provinces.

It is at the present moment, while the period is not yet elapsed, that we address ourselves to you for an object more important even than that contained in our dispatch of the 20th of April: we demand for our army, from all the provinces, a levy of men, and we are persuaded, that, penetrated with the necessity of satisfying so just a demand, you will only pause on the mode of carrying it into execution. We do not hesitate to propose to you that which is most conformable to reason, to justice, and to the general interests and exigencies of the moment, viz. an equitable allotment on all the districts, each of which shall be directed to furnish one man in every hundred, as far as regards its general population, and five men in every hundred capable of bearing arms.

It is to this demand that we im-

mediately expect your consent, and your most efficacious concurrence, leaving however to your choice the best means of satisfying it, at the same time informing you that this extraordinary levy is so necessary and so pressing, that if in the execution of it you should stand in need of our sovereign authority, we are disposed to grant it you in the most extensive manner.

You have, it is true, offered several times to raise some new corps, but, we have considered that it would take too much time to organize them, and train them to the military exercise and evolutions; while on the other hand, men mingled among soldiers will immediately render us that service which we expect from them.

You cannot dissimble—your future existence depends perhaps on the speedy execution of such an increase of force—you see your enemies multiply at all points of your frontiers, while our armies moulder away by our victories, & by those glorious contests which they are forced so frequently to maintain. Besides, the efforts that you will make in this respect, cannot be a grievous burden to a country so populous, and on a nation formerly recognized as brave and warlike.

Given at our head-quarters at
Toumay, 26th May, 1794.
To our Reverend Fathers &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS.

BOSTON, July 2.
Yesterday information was circulating in town, relating to restitution for captures of American vessels, release of prisoners in Algiers, &c. said to be received by a vessel arrived at Marblehead from Halifax. The editors conceiving it their duty to correct and authenticate such important information if well founded—immediately repaired to the above place, and obtained the following particulars, which may be depended on.

On Sunday arrived at Marblehead, a small schooner, in twelve days from Halifax. The steward of the Pigeon, who came in this vessel informs, that the day before they sailed from Halifax, a sloop of war arrived with the July packet from England. He endeavoured to procure some of the late papers to bring them to Boston, but could not. However from an attentive perusal, he is enabled to say, they contain a Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, and signed by Mr. Jay on the American part.—That among the articles* of the treaty, one provides for the restitution of all property captured from the Americans by British subjects during the present war, the circumstances of capture and ratio allowance to be considered and determined by six commissioners, three to be chosen on the part of the United States and three on the part of Great Britain.—Another article mentions, that all American citizens, who, forever unlawfully detained by his Britannic Majesty's subjects, shall be restored, and it is expressly declared that the release of the American prisoners in Algiers shall be procured.—And further, in the boundary lines between the United States and the British dominions, those fixed by the Treaty of peace should be faithfully observed on their part.

A sloop of war was to be dispatched immediately to the British minister at New-York with these advices.—Probably to be by him communicated to the American Government.

The vessel that brought the above gentleman from Halifax, was chartered for the purpose of carrying captain Lewis there—his attendance being necessary, from the probability of the release of his ship, no evidence of consequence having appeared against her.

* Preliminary articles we suppose

[If this is true, the news by the Lynx-sloop of war has been kept wonderfully long.]

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.

On Thursday evening last a number of men, with their faces blacked, entered the house of Mr. Hewlings, collector of the revenue, about ten miles from Carlisle, and forced him to give up all the papers relative to his office, in Cumberland county.

An express arrived at the War-Office on Saturday last from the Genesee country (within the state of New-York) with dispatches for the executive of the United States, which were immediately laid before the President. Several private letters, received by the same conveyance, advise that a preemprory order had been issued by Colonel Simcoe, the Governor of Upper Canada, requiring an immediate removal of the inhabitants who have been for some time settled on a tract of land in that country, within the bounds of the United States, agreeably to the Treaty of peace. They likewise inform that Captain Williamson, and other citizens of the United States, who are principally concerned in the settlement of those lands, were determined to resist the said order, and were preparing to oppose any force that may be sent to deprive them of their lawful rights and property.

PITTSBURGH, September 20.

On the 6th inst. about 11 miles up W. Helen creek, in Ohio county, the Indians killed three children and scalped two, wounded a man in the breast, and took his wife prisoner—and a few days after killed a man a short distance on this side the mouth of Little Beaver.

From all accounts received it appears evident that the Six Nations intend going to war against us.

It gives us pleasure to mention, that a large majority of the citizens in the four western counties have acquiesced in the propositions made by the Commissioners on the part of the United States and the State of Pennsylvania, and there is every prospect that, if subscription papers were opened in the different county towns, the submission would be unanimous.

We are informed by the Post-riders from Philadelphia, that Governor Mifflin, at the head of 6000 volunteers, is on his march to the rendezvous at Carlisle.

Lexington, October 4.

Extract of a letter from John E. King, (who acted as Assistant on the late expedition against the Southern Indians, commanded by Col. Whitley) to the Editor of this paper; dated, Washington County, September 25, 1794.

“On the 20th of August colonel William Whitley, arrived at Nashville with 100 well equipped volunteers from Kentucky. A major Orre from Holstein added to that number 60 men, and the territory of Cumberland 440 total 600. At the general rendezvous, col. Whitley was appointed col. commandant; but as major Orre had been mulctured into service, and sent on command by governor Blount, it was thought best to muster them in his name; but Whitley was honored as commander in camp and in the field. On the 8th of Sept. the army got in motion and moved ten miles forward; the 14th made a forced march of 40 miles through Cumberland mountain and cane brakes, lighting themselves with fire brands, and reached the banks of the Tennessee at two o'clock in the morning. Whitley directed the men to make their passage across with all safety and expedition possible; the common method was by rafting some on logs, poles, bunches of cane &c. at 7 o'clock in the morning, he paraded two hundred

and fifty men, including officers, on the fourth side of Fencil. This was performed with so much care, that the arms were kept dry and fit for action. He then marched rapidly on the spur of the mountain, up the river (under the direction of Mr. Fencilton a half-breed) in three columns, surrounded the town called Nico-Jack, at which time he had a small party in ambush opposite the town to receive them on their flight. He rushed precipitately into the town, where were about forty warriors present, and a considerable number above the town, some of which were crossing the river, as they had much corn on the north side—at the salute (which was the first hint they got) the war shrieks rung through the town, and they made battle with great spirit, but finding themselves repulsed, they took to the river, some in canoes and some swimming—the water was soon stained with blood and mingled with brains! The action continued half an hour; our damage was two slightly wounded, we killed fifty four and took nineteen prisoners, amongst the killed was old chief Betchi, he had a commission from the Spaniards.—The prisoners fall we killed all but twelve that were there.

“Col. Whitley left a sufficient number to take care of the prisoners and to keep possession, and marched himself with the balance of the men, up the river for Running-water town. The Indians collected in the gap of a mountain, and gave him a fire; he ordered his men to form the line, flank up a steep mountain, while he was smiting them briskly in the centre. He killed one and wounded two, and they broke and ran.—He had one badly wounded, but he is likely to recover. He pressed on to the town, but they had fled. It was newly built and in good repair: a large Town-house, Council-house, a Post, May-pole and Silk colours eight feet square. In this town was ninety houses, well fixed on the plunder from the Wilderness road, and our settlements: the Squags and Children were well dressed in good striped cloths, cotton, linen &c.—All was laid in ashes and full spoil made of every thing except 1200 dollars worth divided among the men. There was a sufficient quantity of articles found to prove incontrovertibly, that these Chickamauga rascals has long been our avowed enemies.—He burned in all 150 houses.”

Ten Dollars Reward.

DETERRED from this garrison this day, Abalom Mother, a recruit belonging to the 1st sub legion, about 23 years old, of a dark complexion, black eyes and hair; 5 feet 9 or ten inches high; round and stoop shouldered, with a down look, likewise a very remarkable impediment in his speech, which occasions him frequently before he can explain himself or pronounce to stammer through the noise; had on when he went away, a hat, two shirts, one stock, one pair woolen overalls, all which belonged to the public; whosoever will apprehend and detain him so that he may be delivered up to any military officer shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

ROBT. HUNTER, Lieut.
1st sub legion, commanding.
Fort Stubbs, July 21, 1794

CASH

WILL be given for PACK HORSES at Bourbon Court-House, on Tuesday the 30th inst. and to continue for three days. At Madison Court-House, from Tuesday the 7th till the tenth of October, and at Lexington from Tuesday the 14th till the Saturday following.

N. SHAW,
AR. Or. Master,
Lexington Sept. 24, 1794.

FOR SALE

1400 Acres of LAND, ON the waters of Tates and Silver creek, adjoining the lands of Benjamin Quinn and Christopher Irvine.

1400 Acres adjoining the above, on Taylors fork of Silver creek.
1400 Acres on Paint lick on the trace from Boonborough to Logan's station, adjoining John Mayo, William Kirtly and Joseph Craig's land.

1000 Acres on the North fork of Kockcastle, on the trace leading from Boonborough to the Hazle Patch.

1000 Acres adjoining, including the trace.

1000 Acres, lying on the Dividing Ridge, on the trace leading from Boonborough to Logan's, between the forks of Tates and Silver creek.

2000 Acres on the waters of Otter creek, adjoining Joseph Celp's settlement and preemption, and Bowles' preemption.

2000 Acres on the waters of Silver and Muddy creek, adjoining Samuel Stillminger of Webster.

500 Acres adjoining William Hancock's settlement and preemption.

11,000 Acres on the south side of Clinch river, in the land laid apart for the late American army.

4000 Acres on Station Camp creek, near Still's station.

1000 Acres lying on main Muddy creek, above Crew's preemption.

1250 Acres lying on Silver and Station Camp creeks, adjoining Luttrell's preemption.

The above lands were all located by Green Clay esq. of Madison county (in the name of William Mayo, in the years 1780, 1781) who can shew, and give all necessary information to any persons inclined to purchase.

1000 Acres Military Land granted in the name of John Rooney, on the waters of Grave creek a branch of Green river, adjoining Robert Beall's survey, within the Green River settlements.

1000 Acres granted to Henry Lee esq. on a warrant issued the 15th October 1779 and surveyed in 1781, in Nelson county on the waters of Mill creek near Baird's town, whereon are several settlements already improved. Matthew Walton esq. can shew this land.

2000 Acres Military Land, granted to Capt. Abner Crump, on Green river near the fording of Cumbers land trace. Capt. Abraham Chaplain can give further information, located by him.

8000 Acres granted to Jacob Rubinson, near the mouth of main Licking, located by William Kennedy esq. of Mercer county, and surveyed under his direction.

10,000 Acres surveyed for Jacob Rubinson, on the waters of Slate creek, located and surveyed under the direction of said Kennedy.

2666 2/3 Acres military land, granted to Lieut. William Smith, on Green river.

The above Lands will be sold on low terms for cash or produce, and the terms made easy to the purchasers.

JOHN FOWEER,
June 12, 1794.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living near the court house, a bay mare about ten years old, fourteen hands high, has a small star in the forehead, no brand, appraised to thirteen pounds. Josiah Hart, Clarke, August 4, 1794.

ALL persons having any horses in their possession, the property of the United States, that is branded with S shall be well rewarded to bring them to Lexington on the second Tuesday of October next.

N. SHAW, At. Or. Master,
Lexington, Sept. 22.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

For Moore, and TEN for McCourt.

DESERTEO on the night of the eighth inst. from Gen. Wilkinson's family at Fort-Valdwinson, a Michael Moore and Joseph McCourtney, both soldiers in the first sub legion. Moore had formerly waited on the late maj. Ballard Smith; he is a handsome, thin, genteel made fellow, of a fair complexion, light hair and blue eyes, five feet nine inches high; has a great variety of good cloaths, of which a number were plain; an excellent barber and hair dresser; aged about twenty four years; when he went off he wore a striped nankin short coat and overalls, round beaver hat, frequently wears a bright red silk handkerchief round his neck.

McCourtney is also of a fair complexion, two round shoulders, and frequently fore eyes; six feet high, and about twenty-six years old; he wore when he went away a short blue jacket; they both took rice with them, one of which is public property. Who ever will apprehend and detain them or either of them, so that they may be delivered up to any military officer, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges shall be paid.

ROBT. HUNTER, Lieut.
1st sub legion, commanding.
Fort Stubbs, July 15, 1794.

I Take this method to inform the public that I have opened a shop for carrying on the Copper-Smith's trade, on my plantation about eleven miles from Lexington and about half a mile from the great road leading from Lexington to Jack's creek, on the Kentucky river, near major John South's; where due attendance will be given. All gentlemen that please to oblige me with their custom may have their work done in the best manner, and at the lowest rates by me, German Baxter.

FOR SALE

ON MODERATE TERMS,
THREE VALUABLE
HOUSES AND LOTS,

IN this town, and two OUT LOTS; also a valuable PLANTATION within three miles of said town, together with a quantity of good LANDS in Mason, Bourbon and Scott counties, and their interest in the Paper Mill.

ALEX. & JAMES PARKER.
N. B. All those indebted to the subscribers either by bond, note or book account, are requested to call and settle their respective balances immediately, or they shall be put into the hands of proper officers to collect, without respect to persons.

A. & J. P.
Lexington, June 11, 1794.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Shelby county, near the court house, a brown Horse, about 14 and a half hands high, shod all round, his tail bobbed short off, branded on the near shoulder thus, and on the near buttock not legible, also on the near jaw 51, has a 2s. bell on, with a leather strap and double buckle, about eight years old, appraised to 151.

Thomas Bradshaw.
July 20, 1794.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near Lincoln Court-house, a bright bay Horse, about 4 feet 4 inches high, 10 years old, branded on the near buttock 10 has a few white hairs in his face, appraised to 41. 10s. The above horse was taken in the wilderness on the waters of Richland creek.

Reuben Bailey,
May 31, 1794.

NOTICE: that Licences may be had by any person for retailing wine or foreign distilled spirits within the State of Kentucky, by any person intending to take out the same agreeable to the act of Congress entitled 'An act laying duties on licences for selling wines and foreign distilled spirituous liquors by retail,' by applying to Thomas Marshall in Woodford county, John Finney and William Hubble of the said county, Thomas Carnel of Fayette and Stith Daniel of Jefferson county.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Lincoln county, on the Hickman road, a sorrel Horse with a blaze face, five years old past, about 15 and a half hands high, trots naturally, and is branded on the near shoulder, D appraised to 101. 10s. Also, a brindle and white horse, with a white face, three years old, no mark, appraised to 11. 10s.

John Bryant.

June 23, 1794.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Shelby county, near the court-house three fillets, one a black, two years old last spring a small blaze in her face, the off hind foot white, neither docked nor branded, appraised to 91. Also, a sorrel the same age, a large blaze in her face and two white feet, neither docked nor branded, appraised to 71. Also, a bay, one year old, a small blaze in her face, two white feet, branded on each shoulder thus RS, not docked, appraised to 41. 10s.

Thomas J. Gwinn.

July 26, 1794.

STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, living in Woodford county, Filiborough, Kentucky, Sunday night, July 13th, a bright bay Mare, nearly fourteen hands high, six years old last spring; she has a white star in her forehead; her hind feet are white; the trots naturally, is branded with TR in a piece, is down on the near shoulder, and higher up on the same shoulder with 2.

A creature of the same description, was traded a short time afterwards, to one Joshua Spiers in Mason county, by one Richard Vandlingham of the same place; she was stolen from him again. I have taken said Vandlingham up, & the court has committed him to jail. Any person that will bring said Mare to me, or cause her to be brought to me, shall have ten dollars reward.

JOHN EATON.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Harrison county, near the head of Gray's run, a brown Mare, fourteen hands high, six years old, branded on the near shoulder something resembling this H, her mane hangs on the near side, has some white spots on her breast and ears and a small saddle spot, shod all round, appraised to 141.

John King.
N. B. Since the mare has fled, the brand appears plain IF.
April 13, 1794.

Just Published
And for sale at this Office,
DIALOGUES

ON THE
UNIVERSAL RESTORATION.

THE October stated meeting of the Trustees of the Transylvania Seminary, will be held at the COLLEGE in Lexington, on Monday next, the 6th instant.

JOHN BRADFORD Ch.

3
Taken up by the subscriber, living on the waters of Davy's fork, a dark iron gray steed colt, neither docked nor branded, potted and appraised to \$1.10, adjudged to be two years old last spring.
W. E. Waller.

5
NOTICE
I hereby given to all those for whom Terrell & Hawkins cleared out preemptions in Kentucky; that they are ready to make divisions of the Lands, in order that they may be registered for the payment of taxes, as we shall only enter the proportions of Terrell & Hawkins.—We are ready to survey the preemption upon Miller Edwards's improvement on the Ohio below the mouth of Sciota, and also that upon Nath. H. Triplett's improvement whenever the improvement shall be shown.
Richard Terrell, Att'y for James Hawkins & Terrell & Hawkins.

5
NOTICE
A PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly for an act to sell a House and Lott in the town of Lexington, belonging to the estate of Joseph Byers, deceased.
Robt. Patterson, } Exrs.
John M. Boggs, }
Samuel Blair.

3
TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Woodford county, near Delany's ferry, a bay Horse, about five years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock C, and a dark spot on the off buttock, has a bell hung on with a leather strap, iron buckle, appraised to \$1.
Thomas Bullock.

5
A LARGE Company will meet at the Crab Orchard on the 9th of October next, in order to start the 10th through the Wilderness.

2
NOTICE is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the ensuing General Assembly for the formation of a new county, from the county of Harrison, Scott and Mason.
3w Sept. 22d.

3
TAKEN up by the subscriber in Clarke county, on Stephane creek, a small gray MARE, four years old, thirteen hands and a half inch high, branded on the near buttock resembling a horse shoe, shod before, potted and appraised to five pounds.
Thomas Montgomery.
March 27, 1794.

2
TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Woodford county, at the cross roads, five miles above Frankfort, a dark bay mare, four years old, about four feet six or seven inches high, her left hind foot white, branded on her near shoulder thus M and on the right side of her neck the same, appraised to \$8 pounds.
William Samuel.

5
WANTED.
An APPRENTICE to the Coppersmith's Business.
A LAD of about fourteen years of age, under good character, will be taken, and no other need apply to
CHARLES WHITE.
Lexington, September 3, 1794. if

3
TAKEN up by the subscriber in the county of Scott, at Big-Bone, a black Horse, about 6 years old, 15 hands high, several saddle spots on his back, docked long, a natural pacer, brand on the near shoulder SH, appraised to \$1.
William Tindal.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
A quantity of
C H E E S E
and firkin
B U T T E R,
For which Cash and Merchandise will be given by
WILLIAM MORTON.

Also, a quantity of old PEACH-BRANDY for which the cash will be paid by applying as above.
Lexington, Sep. 18, 1794.

NOTICE
Whereas, sometime in the year 1734 or 1735, I gave my bond with James Patten security, to a certain Lawrence Sprotzman, for the conveyance of 900 acres of land, opposite the 13 mile island; soon after which, said Sprotzman left this country, without leaving any attorney; in consequence of which it has not been in my power to comply with my bond. This is therefore to notify said Sprotzman or his attorney (if any he has), that I have always been, and still am ready upon reasonable notice, to make the conveyance to said land, agreeable to the tenor of my bond.
3w. WILLIAM POPE.

3
All persons indebted to the stores kept for the subscribers in Lexington and Danville, are hereby requested to make payment before the first of November next. Mr. Charles Kilgore will settle the accounts, receive payments and give proper acquittals in Lexington, and Capt. Robert Craddock in Danville.—Beef or Pack Horses will be received in payment;—those who fail to avail themselves of this notice, will meet with no further indulgence.
3w Elliott & Williams.

3
TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Fayette county, a bay or brown Mare, about twelve years old, branded on the near shoulder 13 and on the near buttock C has a star, about thirteen and half hands high, appraised to \$1.10.
Richard Mafferson.
May 20, 1794.

3
All persons indebted to the estate of John Smith deceased, late of this town, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts properly authenticated, and they shall be paid by
John Maxwell, Admr.
Jacob Kifer.

3
Stolen from the subscriber, living on Wilson's creek, Nelson county, Kentucky, on Wednesday night the 10th inst. A dark brown horse, seven years old, 15 hands high, natural trotter and hand-gallop neatly, almost as in his forehead, mealy mouth, a little scalded on both sides with carrying salt lately. Branded on the near shoulder thus R his off fore hoof split and bored with a gimble within an inch of the hair: I will give TWENTY DOLLARS for the Horse, and for the horse and thief FORTY, by me
Sam'l Smyth

N.B. The Villain and Horse came into Danville loaded with bacon on Saturday last, where he sold his lead to Mr. Thompson, said he purchased it near the Salt works.
4w S. S.

2
WANTED.
As Apprentice to the Cabinet Business, a Lad about 16 or 17 years of age, who can come well recommended, will meet with reception.
Jesse Head.

Nail Manufactory, in Lexington.

The subscribers having on hand a general assortment of Nails, Brads and spriggs, will sell them at the following prices (to wit) rod. 2d. 20d. and flooring brads at 1/4 pr. lb. by the quantity of 100 lb. or more, or by retail at 1/5. 8d. do. at 1/5 by the quantity or 1/3 by retail. 6d do. at 1/3 by the quantity or 1/10 by retail. 4d. do. and spriggs at 2/5.

A number of Journeymen Nailors wanted, to whom generous wages will be given in CASH. They would wish also to take a few sensible, sprightly Negro Boys of about 14 or 15 years of age, apprentices for three or four years, as they can agree with their owners, or they would give cash for such at reasonable prices.
THOMAS HART & SON.

ALL those indebted to us are requested to come and settle their accounts, as the nature of our business will not admit of any further indulgence: those who will not avail themselves of this notice may expect to be dealt with in a way which will be disagreeable to us.
BOGGS & ANDERSON.

N. B. We have a quantity of excellent Cotton picked and in seed, which we will sell cheap for Cash.
TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Shawanee run, Mercer county, a bay Horse, five years old, fourteen hands high, has a star in his face with a bay spot in the same, a small blaze begins above his nose, has also a fup, branded on the near shoulder H, appraised to \$1.
Thomas Moore.
July 22, 1794.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, of Lincoln county, near the Crab Orchard, a brown Mare, about two years old this spring, branded on the shoulder thus Z on the buttock thus Z a star in her face and large fup on her nose, appraised to ten dollars.
Richard Churchwell.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Fayette county, near the mouth of Dick's river, a bay mare, 14 or 16 years old, 4 feet 7 inches high; a natural trotter; has a star in her forehead and some gray hairs down her face and on the near side of her head, and a number of saddle spots on both sides of her back, branded on the near buttock O, has on a 35. bell, potted to \$1.
Also a dark bay mare six years old, fourteen hands high, a natural trotter, branded on the buttock SC and on the cushion BF and on the off buttock CR, potted to \$1.
John Curd.

TAKEN up on the plantation of John Breckenridge esq. on North Elkhorn in Fayette county, a black Mare, about fourteen and a half hands high, five years old, a natural pacer, with a star in her forehead, and not branded, appraised to \$1.
James Bauby, Overseer.
April 15, 1794.

FOR SALE,
TWO TRACTS OF
L A N D,

PART of my military right, one containing one thousand acres, lying on Green river, about 5 miles above the mouth of Big Barren: the other containing 1500 acres, lying on boyd's creek, a branch of Big Barren. Also, a tract of land in Woodford county, containing about 350 acres, lying between Rowe's run and Glen's creek, on the Kentucky river, and about nine miles, by water, above Frankfort. For terms, apply to William Morton esq. Lexington, or to me, in Woodford.
GEO. MUTER.

Kentucky to wit:
May Court of Appeals, 1794.
Joseph Craig, Compt.
Against
Thomas Chinn, Josiah Watson, James Irabue, Merfry Walker, Littleberry Mobley, heir at law of John Mobley deceased, and all others claiming any part of the land hereafter mentioned.

Upon a bill to perpetuate testimony as to the following entry, lying and being on a well fork of Licking, now called Mill creek, in the present county of Harrison, formerly part of Fayette (to wit) Joseph Craig enters 1000 acres upon a treasury warrant, on a well fork of Licking, about two miles below where Col. Bowman encamped the second night when marching to the Shawnee towns, to include the forks of the creek, and running up and down for quantity.

IT appearing to the court that Thomas Chinn, Josiah Watson, James Irabue, Merfry Walker and Littleberry Mobley, heir at law of John Mobley deceased, are not inhabitants of this state, on the motion of the complainant, it is ordered that they severally appear here on the twelfth day of the next May term, and answer the complainant's bill, and he having made affidavit agreeable to the thirteenth rule of this court, it is ordered, that on the second Tuesday and the day following in the month of May 1795, at the house of Love & Brent in Lexington in the county of Fayette, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and six o'clock in the afternoon of those days, the complainant proceed to take the depositions of Robert Patterson, Daniel Wilkinson, Patrick Callaway, Josiah Collins, Eliza Collins, William Heyden, Patrick Campbell and James Welch Witnesses for him, and to perpetuate whose testimony he hath commenced this suit; and that this order be published six times in the Kentucky Gazette. A copy, teste
THOMAS TODD, &c. &c.

NOTICE.
I have opened a
COMMISSION OFFICE

AT the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bradford, near the lower end of the Main street in Lexington; where attention shall be given to the sale or purchase of lands, the registering and payment of taxes thereon, and to the investigation of titles thereto. I will also settle accounts, collect debts, and do such other business as I may be favored with.

RICHARD TERRELL.
P. S. I have some valuable lands for sale in the counties of Mason and Shelby, and also in the military line fourth west of the Ohio, upon very low terms for cash.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply to the next General Assembly to pass an act vesting in me all the right, title and interest which Alexander Skinner has in an entry of 1200 acres of Land, in the military boundary, in satisfaction of a debt due me from the said Skinner by specialty.
Ben: Sebastian.

August 20.
The trustees of the town of Paris will meet in the said town on the third Friday in September, for the purpose of making deeds to such lots as are still unconveyed.—Those persons who fail to avail themselves of this opportunity, will take notice, that the lots which remain after that day, not conveyed, will be considered as forfeited, and that they will be exposed to sale to the highest bidder in the said town, on the sixth day of November next.

By order of the board.
JOHN McDUGAL, Clk.
August 15.